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*Smallpox in Liverpool.*LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *February 8, 1902.*

SIR: In regard to Bureau cablegram of February 7, 1902, and my cablegram of February 8, 1902, I have the honor to state that as far as can be learned the cases of smallpox which arrived in Baltimore on the steamship *Vedamore* probably contracted the disease from the Boston cases which have been previously reported. These men had been living in the same lodging house in Liverpool.

It is very evident from previous reports that most of the cases of smallpox in this city have come from the United States, especially from Boston, Mass., and it is also evident that those giving most of the trouble are cattlemen, who are usually taken from the lowest class of society, and are frequently aboard ship forced to live in very unhygienic surroundings.

Smallpox is not epidemic here by any means, and I do not think that inspection of vessels and compulsory vaccination of crews before leaving this port for the United States would be at all justifiable at present. Nor is it possible, if they refuse vaccination on this side, to compel the cattlemen to undergo the operation. They have a passport, and the steamship company is bound to return them to the United States.

I would respectfully suggest that all cattlemen be forced to undergo vaccination before they are allowed to ship on vessels sailing from the United States. At the present time I think this would be the most satisfactory action that could be taken, together with a careful quarantine inspection in ports of the United States. I believe that the passenger vessels which carry a doctor are taking all precautions, as it is too detrimental to their interests to be held up in quarantine on account of sickness. I have witnessed the inspection given immigrants at the time of embarkation by the ship's physician and the board of trade physician, and I can say that it is most thorough.

At the request of the Johnston Steamship Company, I have consented to vaccinate the crews of their vessels sailing for ports in the United States, the vaccine to be furnished by the steamship company. I am ready, upon request, to do this for any other line.

Respectfully,

CARROLL FOX,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Smallpox from the steamship Kansas.*LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *February 15, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that for the week ended February 15, 1902, there were reported to the Liverpool health authorities 4 cases of smallpox, all infected from contact with person infected by cattlemen from Boston, U. S. A.; 18 cases enteric fever, 105 scarlet fever, 18 diphtheria, and 15 measles.

On February 13 I vaccinated the officers, crew, and cattlemen of the steamship *Kansas*, belonging to the Warren Line, which runs to Boston. To-day I vaccinated the officers, crew, and cattlemen of the steamship *Guernmore*, belonging to the Johnston Line, which runs to Baltimore.

The steamship *Kansas* on her last trip landed 9 cases of smallpox in this port, and therefore a number of her officers and crew, 71 all told

had been recently successfully vaccinated by the Liverpool health authorities. On the steamship *Guernmore*, with 63 aboard all told, only 3 showed evidence of recent successful vaccination.

Respectfully,

CARROLL FOX,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

Reports from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *February 8, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following information obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin:

Plague.

RUSSIA.—According to a notification of the commission for combating plague, a case of sickness, suspected to be plague, was registered in Batoum on January 21. The patient was removed to the hospital for infectious diseases and died on January 22.

TURKEY.—In Bagdad, between December 22, 1901, and January 20, 1902, there were recorded 8 plague cases and 4 deaths.

EGYPT.—During the period between January 10 and January 24, 30 plague cases and 25 deaths were registered in Tintah; in Ziftah there occurred 1 case of plague and 1 death; in Mit Gamr 3 cases and 3 deaths.

BRITISH INDIA.—In the Bombay Presidency, during the three weeks from December 14, 1901, to January 3, 1902, there were officially registered 7,078, 6,329, and 5,746 plague cases, and 5,269, 4,579, and 4,338 deaths. In the city of Bombay, during the three weeks from December 15, 1901, to January 4, 1902, there occurred 245, 236, and 250 plague cases and 173, 168, and 213 deaths. Furthermore, there occurred during the three weeks mentioned, 146, 146, and 137 deaths, in which the disease was designated as "suspected" plague.

CAPE COLONY.—During the period from December 22, 1901, to January 4, 1902, 3 plague cases and 3 deaths were officially recorded in the colony.

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—During the period from December 15 to December 21, 1901, there were recorded in Calcutta 21 deaths from cholera and 15 fatal plague cases.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,

United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *February 14, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following information obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin:

Plague.

TURKEY.—In Bagdad 2 fresh cases of plague were registered on January 27.

EGYPT.—Between January 24 and January 30, 17 cases of plague, 17 deaths, were officially recorded; in Ziftah 1 case, 1 death; in Abussir 2 cases, no deaths; in Kafrenan 1 case, 1 death.